

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Our Army Correspondence.

The 10th Minnesota Sent on an Expedition.

CAMP NEAR COLUMBUS, Ky., May 10, 1864.

DEAR PRESS:—Nothing worthy of record has occurred since we came to this place until today, we received orders to be ready to march at twelve o'clock, with four days' rations.

Our destination is unknown to our correspondent, further than that we start east. The expedition consists of the 52d Indiana veterans, 21st Missouri veterans, eight companies of the 10th Minnesota, and a field battery of two pieces, all under command of Colonel Moore (I think) of the 21st Missouri.

It is useless to conjecture the destination of the expedition, as nothing is known outside of headquarters where they have gone.

No one has been allowed to leave this place for two days past, and the troops move so quickly and quietly that I imagine Forrest & Co. will not be apprised of the movement, and until after they are beyond our pickets.

Two companies of our regiment, D and E, are at Island No. 10, and we have about a hundred and fifty on picket and guard duty here, so that we only sent out about three hundred and twenty.

Columbus is built on a low level bottom only a few feet above the level of the river, and is not a very desirable location on this account. When it rains a good shower, almost half of the lower part of the town is covered with water, which owing to the nature of the ground does not run off, but goes through the slower process of evaporation. A little Yankee enterprise however would remedy all this, and make Columbus a very nice town.

Of the inhabitants, I cannot speak adversely. There does not appear to be a great many here, and before the war there must have been a thousand or fifteen hundred. The fortifications are on the bluff in rear of the town, commanding the town and river, and also the approach from the rear.

There are two forts, now called Quincy and Hancock, what they were called in the days of rebel occupation, I don't know.

There are no less than five or six hundred men here, where the rebel citizens who have slept their last sleep for many years, rebel soldiers by hundreds, Union troops, and contrabands, all forgetting the distinctions and animosities of life.

The incompatibilities of the northern and southern do not display themselves here. The rebel mounds marking their graves have no quarrels to jargon about "sacred soil" or "hallowed ground."

The majority of the inhabitants of the town now are contrabands. These live in miserable huts just under the bluff, crowded together, ignorant, degraded, and filthy, picking up a scanty subsistence as they may. Ah, it would move the heart of any philanthropist to look upon those poor creatures in their rags and degradations and the question will arise—What must become of them?

The weather since we came here has been disagreeable, most of the time, raining almost every other day, nights cold and damp, so that we were almost disgusted with Kentucky. But today it is as warm as an oven, and the day in Minnesota, so warm indeed that our Quarter Master surprised all, by coming out in a linen coat.

The health continues good. Yours truly,

The Great Contest.

Some of the Preliminary Movements.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES—THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY—CASUALTIES.

THE PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—All mails from the army have been stopped. Newspaper correspondents are prohibited from writing, or going from the lines, under the penalty of not being permitted to return, and all such individuals not with the army are strictly prevented from going there. Whatever is done in the army is upon the order of the general commanding upon its receipt. The consequence is, the "outsiders," and therefore the rebels, are completely mystified as to what is going on. Whether the impending blow is to fall upon them from James River, or the Peninsula, or the Rapidan, or from Western Virginia, they know not. We have daily reports of their hurrying hither and thither; sending troops this way and artillery that way, evidently in some confusion and no little fright. "Baldy" Smith fillets a mile at Fort Monroe, and Longstreet's corps rushes to Richmond, Burnside moves out towards Dumfries, and to a whole division astonishes the grass grown streets of Fredericksburg by their sudden appearance. Avereil's division in Western Virginia, and Early's division hastens into the valley to meet him. When the bolt falls they will hear it soon enough.

From the best sources of information upon such points it may be safely stated that Lee's army does not number over 125,000 men—it may possibly reach 140,000. He had 85,000 when he crossed the Potomac previous to the battle of Gettysburg. In that battle and with that force he was whipped by our army. If now his strength is not greater than this estimate, he stands not the shadow of success. The rebels say Grant has never shown any military genius except that at Petersburg is evanescent.

The Star published an extra this evening saying: There is no foundation for the report that the rebels are evacuating Richmond, nor that Petersburg is evacuated.

The following is a list of the casualties so far as received at the present time:

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Brig. Gen. Hays, of Penn., killed.

Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, of N. Y., killed.

Brig. Gen. Webb, of N. Y., wounded.

Col. Wilson, of the 43d New York, wounded.

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carried in all weathers between sunset and sunrise.

Article 3. All steam vessels when under way shall carry—

(a) At the foremast head, a bright white light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(b) On the starboard side, a green light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(c) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(d) The said green and red side lights shall be so placed as to show the vessel from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

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As this paper has a daily circulation of 10,000 copies, it is the best medium for advertising in the State. It is the only paper that reaches the entire population of the State, and is the only paper that is read by the entire population of the State.

THE CONTEST AT SPOTTSYLVANIA

The contest which has been raging unceasingly for eight days south of the Rapidan and for six days around Spotsylvania Court House, terminating in the rout of the rebel army on Thursday, will take its place among the most memorable in history, as there is reason to believe its results will place it among the most decisive battles of the world.

It was on Saturday morning last that, by a stroke of generalship as Napoleonic in audacity as in subtlety, Grant compelled the precipitate retreat of the enemy from a position on the Rapidan which threatened our communications with Washington, to a new line, at right angles to his former one, on the Potomac with his right resting a little north of Spotsylvania Court House.

Lee reached this position just in time to intercept Grant's advance as it was emerging from the broken and wooded country, known as the Wilderness, on its way to Richmond, and, to save his own army from being outflanked with Grant between him and his communications. The whole of Saturday seems to have been occupied by the movements and skirmishing incident to this change of position by Lee's army.

On Sunday an advance met the rebels two and a half miles north of Spotsylvania Court House, where we met a sharp resistance and the battle raged all day; but though the rebels were driven back from their positions, not prevented our pursuing them, and Spotsylvania Court House still remained in the hands of the rebels.

On Monday a general battle took place, though the gallant Sedgwick fell in the morning, and the army rested from its weary five days work, Grant was busy replenishing the rations of the men for a forward movement.

On Tuesday took place one of the grandest and fiercest struggles of the contest. During the night the enemy had strengthened his formidable position with breastworks and rifle pits.

Our line was formed, the 2d corps on the left, supported by Burnside as a reserve, the 5th in the center, and the 6th on the left in front of the enemy, who lay in the form of a horseshoe with his right two miles north east of Spotsylvania Court House.

An attack had been contemplated early in the day by our army, but the enemy assumed the aggressive and made a persistent and determined effort to turn our right to obtain supplies—for they had learned that Sheridan had cut off their communications with Richmond—but were hurled back with heavy loss.

After a terrific artillery duel, where 400 guns were massed against the enemy's works, a general advance was ordered along the whole line, which swept the rebels irresistibly before it, and drove them from their first line of entrenchments.

As a result of Tuesday's battle, we had gained considerable ground, and several thousand prisoners, but at a heavy cost of killed and wounded men; while the enemy on Wednesday still maintained a bold and unshaken front in the strong position to which he had fallen back, but relatively much more weakened by losses of men from the six days' battles than he was, and it did not appear, at least on the eve of exhaustion from the want of supplies.

On Wednesday there was another lull in the fierce tempest of battle. The army was preparing to make the next struggle decisive. Early on Thursday morning Hancock who had crept round under cover of the darkness and morning fog, pounced upon the rebel right, so suddenly and with such resistless force, that in a few moments he had taken 4,000 prisoners, including twenty general officers and between 30 and 40 guns, sending the former to the rear and turning the latter upon the enemy. So far the results of Thursday's battle are authenticated by a despatch from Grant, the text of which is given elsewhere.

The Washington Republican gives what purports to be the substance for another despatch from Grant to the effect that the assault was made on Lee's entire line by Burnside and Hancock's corps with the bayonet hurled the rebels' back with awful slaughter a distance of several miles. Grant remaining master of the field with all the rebel dead and wounded in his hands, and the rest of the rebels were complete. This we take to be an imaginative and rather hyperbolic paraphrase of Grant's despatch as quoted in Stanton's war bulletin. For it is stated at Spotsylvania Court House, the 12th inst. at 3:40 p. m., and he speaks of the battles having closed for the day, and Stanton says at 2:30 p. m., yesterday that it had been just received, while the Republican speaks of a dispatch received by the President the preceding evening.

At any rate the 3:40 p. m. despatch from Grant is the latest news from the front, and as he intimates there that the rebels are still obstinate and are determined to make this battle ground "their last ditch," we infer that they are neither routed nor greatly demoralized, but still maintained a determined front, and ready to contest our advance as long as a hope of effectual resistance remains.

But the news is glorious and gladdening to every loyal heart even with this qualification, and suggests immediately decisive results. The rebel army is cut off from reinforcements and supplies by the wise prevision of Sheridan's and Butler's co-operative movements, while our's is being rapidly reinforced. The disproportion in relative numbers, efficiency and morale grows daily greater, and greater, and one or two more battles like the last, can hardly fail to end in the rout, destruction and dispersion of that famous army which the rebels have fondly imagined to be invincible.

As Quartermaster General Ingalls

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

VICTORY!

Grant's Dispatches.

Dated Thursday Afternoon.

He confirms the good news.

Lee's Right and Centre Crushed.

His entire line hurled back several miles.

Hancock captures 30 to 40 guns.

And 4000 prisoners.

He has finished up Johnston.

And is going in to Ewell.

Gen. Burnside's Order.

One Division, One Brigade and One Regiment Captured.

Major General Johnston.

Brig. General Johnston.

And the whole Johnston family used up!!

General Ingalls says we can finish the rebels in a day or two.

Sheridan destroys the railroad between Lee and Richmond.

Butler within three miles of Petersburg.

Beauregard penned in!!

The war in Virginia.

Evening Report.

Dispatches from Grant—He announces the success of Thursday's battle, and says that he has captured 4,000 prisoners and 30 to 40 guns.

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THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

Splendid Fighting of Union Troops.

Important Movement of General Sheridan.

Interesting Particulars.

Cor. correspondents of the New York Tribune.

WILDERNESS TAVERN, HEART OF THE WILDERNESS, 8 A. M., Tuesday, May 10, 1864.—Late on Tuesday the whole army began to move. The first movement was made by the 1st division of the 1st corps, which moved on to the right of the Orange Plank Road, where Carr's division, 2d corps, joined him on the left. The other divisions of Hancock's corps were pushing up, in the twinkling of an eye the rebels were upon him in great force, with the evident purpose of turning our left. The ground was heavily overgrown with weeds and trees, and the rebels were firing from the top of the trees, and the Union army was firing from the bottom of the trees.

The battle is becoming general, nearly all of our artillery is engaged, and the danger of gun, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry and explosion of enemy's shells filled the air with a terrible tumult. Still burst around our willie.

At daybreak this morning Sheridan moved with all his force with two purposes—to find and fight Stuart, and to push a reconnaissance far to our left on the enemy's right flank. The order of march to-day, as fixed since midnight, is for Warren to advance to Parker's Tavern, five miles towards Mine Run, for Hancock to take a road leading him from Chancellorsville, that will enable him to cut off Stuart's retreat.

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THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

Splendid Fighting of Union Troops.

Important Movement of General Sheridan.

Interesting Particulars.

Cor. correspondents of the New York Tribune.

WILDERNESS TAVERN, HEART OF THE WILDERNESS, 8 A. M., Tuesday, May 10, 1864.—Late on Tuesday the whole army began to move. The first movement was made by the 1st division of the 1st corps, which moved on to the right of the Orange Plank Road, where Carr's division, 2d corps, joined him on the left. The other divisions of Hancock's corps were pushing up, in the twinkling of an eye the rebels were upon him in great force, with the evident purpose of turning our left. The ground was heavily overgrown with weeds and trees, and the rebels were firing from the top of the trees, and the Union army was firing from the bottom of the trees.

The battle is becoming general, nearly all of our artillery is engaged, and the danger of gun, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry and explosion of enemy's shells filled the air with a terrible tumult. Still burst around our willie.

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AUCTION SALE.

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Groceries, Liquors and Cigars.

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TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has no other office than the one at No. 100 N. 2nd St. and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which will not find elsewhere.

THE CONTEST AT SPOTTSYLVANIA
NIGHTS TRIUMPHANT CONCLUSION.

The contest which has been raging uninterruptedly for eight days south of the Rappahannock, and for six days around Spotsylvania Court House, terminating in the rout of the rebel army on Thursday, will take its place among the most memorable in history, as there is reason to believe that the results will place it among the most decisive battles of the world.

It was on Saturday morning last that, by a stroke of generalship as Napoleonic in audacity as in address, Grant compelled the precipitate retreat of the enemy from a position on the Rappahannock which threatened our communications with Washington, to a new line, at right angles to his former one, on the Potomac, and thence to a little north of Spotsylvania Court House.

Lee reached this position just in time to intercept Grant's advance as it was emerging from the broken and wooded country, known as the Wilderness, on its way to Richmond, and to save his own army from being outflanked with Grant between him and his communications. The whole of Saturday seems to have been occupied by the movements and skirmishing incident to this change of position by both armies.

On Sunday an advance met the rebels two and a half miles north of Spotsylvania Court House, where we met a sharp resistance and the battle raged all day; but though the rebels were driven back from their positions, still prevented our pursuing them, and Spotsylvania Court House still remained in the hands of the rebels.

On Monday one general tactical place, though the gallant Sedgwick fell in a skirmish, and while the army rested from its weary five days work, Grant was busy replenishing the rations of the men for a forward movement.

On Tuesday took place one of the grandest and fiercest struggles of the contest. During the night the enemy had strengthened his formidable position with breastworks and rifle pits.

Our line was formed, the 24 corps on the right, supported by Burnside as a reserve, the 5th in the center, and the 6th on the left in front of the enemy, who lay in the form of a horseshoe with his right two miles north east of Spotsylvania Court House.

An attack had been contemplated early in the day by our army, but the enemy assumed the aggressive and determined to turn our right to obtain supplies for their headquarters. Sheridan had cut off their communications with Richmond, but were hurled back with heavy loss.

After a terrific artillery duel, where 400 guns were massed against the enemy's works, a general advance was ordered along the whole line, which swept the rebels irresistibly before it, and drove them from their first lines of entrenchments.

As a result of Tuesday's battle, we had gained considerable ground, and several thousand prisoners, but at a heavy cost of killed and wounded men; while the enemy on Wednesday still maintained a bold and undaunted front in the strong position to which he had fallen back, but relatively much more weakened by losses of men from the six days' battles than we, and if not already exhausted, at least on the eve of exhaustion from the want of supplies.

On Wednesday there was another lull in the fierce tempest of battle. The army was preparing to make the next struggle decisive. Early on Thursday morning Hancock who had crept round under cover of the darkness and morning fog, pounced upon the rebel right, so suddenly and with such resistless force, that in a few moments he had taken 4,000 prisoners, including twenty general officers and between 30 and 40 guns, sending the former to the rear and turning the latter upon the enemy. So far the results of Thursday's battle are authenticated by a despatch from Grant, the text of which is given elsewhere.

The Washington Republican gives what purports to be the substance of another despatch from Grant to the effect that the assault was made on Lee's entire line by Burnside and Hancock's corps with the bayonet hurled the rebels' back with awful slaughter a distance of several miles. Grant remaining master of the field with all the rebel dead and wounded in his hands, and that the rout of the rebels was complete. This we take to be an imaginative and rather hyperbolic paraphrase of Grant's despatch as quoted in Stanton's war bulletin. For it is dated at Spotsylvania Court House, the 12th inst. at 3.40 p. m., and he speaks of the battles having closed for the day, and Stanton says at 2.30 p. m. yesterday that it had been just received, while the Republican speaks of a despatch received by the President the preceding evening.

At any rate the 3.40 p. m. despatch from Grant is the latest news from the front, and as he intimates that the rebels are still obstinate and are determined to make this battle ground "their last ditch," we infer that they are neither routed nor greatly demoralized, but still maintained a determined front, and ready to contest our advance as long as a hope of effectual resistance remains.

But the news is glorious and gladdening to every loyal heart even with this qualification, and augurs immediately decisive results. The rebel army is cut off from reinforcements and supplies by the wise prevision of Sheridan's and Butler's co-operative movements, while our's is being rapidly reinforced.

The disproportion in relative numbers, efficiency and morale grows daily greater, and one or two more battles like the last, can hardly fail to end in the rout, destruction and dispersion of that famous army which the rebels have fondly imagined to be invincible.

As Quartermaster General Ingalls

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Our losses in the eight days battles according to some accounts reach as high as 25,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The rebel losses must be vastly larger, for we have at least ten thousand rebel prisoners alone, and if their wounded and killed are only equal to ours, their total loss must be at least 25,000. Supposing Lee's whole force not to exceed 80,000, it must now be reduced to 45,000—by the numbers of the enemy we have as yet no definite information.

It is probably owing to the damage inflicted by the recent frontal attack in Southern Tennessee, upon our telegraphic lines, that no news has been received from Sherman since our last issue. Butler seems to remain in statu quo, keeping Beauregard penned up in Petersburg, and Richmond in a fever, if nothing more.

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The law requires that deficient troops shall be drafted to make up their deficiency, notwithstanding other troops may be sent in excess to cover the entire quota for 25,000. I cannot therefore credit temporarily to deficient troops, the excess belonging to others. Each anti-draft shall be drafted for the number deficient thereof.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

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420 BBL. ASSORTED TOBACCO
cases, comprising all the favorite brands.

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER
boxes, of all brands, for sale at

WINE AND LIQUORS

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
SPARKLING CATAWBA,
and all other Articles in our line of business

J. WATSON WEBB, JR.
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
Sibley Block.

WINE AND LIQUORS

Medicinal and Private Use.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY,
PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
FINE SCOTCH WHISKY,
PALE SHERRY WINE,
PURE RYE PORT WINE,
OLD BURGUNDY PORT WINE,
WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS,
OLD JAMAICA RUM,
MUMFORD'S CHAMPAGNE,
CURACAO.

FOR SALE BY

J. I. BEAUMONT.
50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CASE
Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River
Axes, also 25 Hacksawed Wood Axes, first
quality.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

115,000

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the Lock Stitch with the Rotating

Head.

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 200

per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

cash by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular)

can only be had with these Machines.

For sale at 302 1/2 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers' Agents, J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Agents, St. Paul.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated

Manufacturers of J. E. Wall, New York, for

Manufacturers' Agents, J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Agents, St. Paul.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

Notice.

We would call attention to the fact, that by an

arrangement, just made, the

Merchants' Dispatch

Has secured the right of

Running their own Cars

From Chicago and Milwaukee, to La Crosse and

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, MAY 17, 1864.
REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Gen. Lee's Official Report of

Thursday's Operations.

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS

OF THE RICHMOND

PRESS.

Longstreet Shot by his Own

Men.

LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN

VIRGINIA, May 5, 1864.—The enemy

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TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

For two or three thousand copies, or who can get the best and rapidly, will find no other and profitable situation in this office.

THE SITUATION.
The brilliant and important success of Gen. Crook, upon the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, commented upon elsewhere, is destined to have an important influence on the fate of the campaign. The chief source of rebel supplies and their only remaining line of retreat is thus cut off.

The temporary defeat of Sigel by a force under Breckinridge, not apparently equal to his own, and his retreat from New Market to Strasburg—a distance of about 30 miles—can hardly be called a disaster; for it can have no effect on the general result of the campaign, beyond employing the forces of Breckinridge in a quarter where they can do no great harm.

It is officially confirmed that Kautz has destroyed the railroad communications from Richmond to Petersburg.

We therefore hold or have interrupted all the railroad communications with the rebel capital.

Gen. Smith seems to have been driven temporarily last Sunday, under the cover of a fog, from his line before Fort Darling, but re-established them and drove the rebels back into their works.

An attack from Petersburg upon Butler at the same time, was repulsed. The relative position of the forces there is not very clear. We judge that the rebel force at Fort Darling has been largely reinforced, and that consequently Butler is not making much progress, though he still securely holds his lines embracing the Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

The armies of Grant and Lee remain in statu quo. Lee taking advantage of the interval of inactivity to strengthen his lines. Grant is waiting for something better than the present. The rumor that 300,000 men more are to be called for would indicate that he had discovered a necessity for more men. At least the sudden rise in gold to 83 would indicate that "Wall Street" puts its interpretation upon his inactivity, if indeed there are any indications of gold mean anything but the fever and flutter of speculation.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS BLOW TO THE REBELS—THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD IN OUR POSSESSION.
A communication from Charleston, West Virginia, to the Cincinnati Commercial, which we publish elsewhere, gives us our first public intelligence of a very important expedition under Gen. Crook which had been secretly and suddenly organized at that point and had as suddenly departed southward, moving up the Kanawha Valley with the intention, it was supposed, of seizing the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Newbern, destroying the vital rebel communications from that direction with Richmond, with other highly important objects which we pass over for the present.

So secret and rapid have been the movements of this column, and so effectively has its existence been concealed from the general public, that our first intelligence of such an expedition comes accompanied with the unexpected announcement in this morning's dispatches of its complete and glorious success.

Gen. Crook, it will be seen, has reached his objective point at Newbern, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, though not without encountering sharp resistance from the enemy under Morgan, Jenkins and Jones, whom he defeated and put to rout with great loss. He has destroyed the great railroad bridge over the New River near Newbern and many miles of railroad, thus breaking up the last remaining and most vital line of Lee's communications with the South, and his only line of retreat, unless he can drive Butler from the South of Richmond, and repair the damages inflicted by Kautz, on the railroads in that direction. Newbern is situated in the Southwest corner of Virginia, about 200 miles West of Richmond, and about 100 miles West of Lynchburg, in the heart of a rich and productive country, which has been one great source of rebel supplies.

A better commentary than any we can give upon the great importance of this achievement is contained in the article from the Commercial before alluded to, on our second page.

It will be seen that it is one of a series of grand cooperative movements, and that at the same time an expedition moved on a line parallel with it farther west up the Big Sandy under the General Gallip under order to strike the same railroad near Wytheville; to seize the rebel saltworks in that region and open communications with our forces in East Tennessee—while Sigel and Smith, who have had poorer success however, were to move up the Shenandoah Valley in the same general direction, and complete the occupation of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad "the backbone and spinal marrow, etc., of the Southern Confederacy."

The temporary ill-success of the least important of these movements under Sigel is immensely counterbalanced by the great and vital success of General Crook.

The permanent retention of this line by our forces depends upon the success of the campaign against Richmond, and the movement assumes that this place will be taken and held, when this great railroad from Richmond to Chattanooga is to form the new base line of our military operations.

We refer our readers to the Commercial for a fuller development of the strategic rationale of this bold movement, which is as truly observed as "worthy of the genius of the General-in-Chief and its full consummation would be disastrous to the rebels."

The following bulletin from Stanton was not received here—probably because it quotes a dispatch from Grant in all respects the most significant and important which has yet been given to the public.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11—11:30 A. M.—Dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, having just reached this department. He says:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy much the greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, while he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I PROPOSE TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE, IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER."

The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The sentence we have emphasized is one of those pithy and pregnant utterances which sometimes flash out in the silent self-confidence of great men in great crises, and pass full of eloquence and immortal meaning, into the warwords of a cause, or the apothegms of a nation—one of those utterances by which great men unconsciously attest the qualities which give them the right to lead. Grant, the most silent of men, the man who never makes a speech, has enriched the popular literature of the war with direct or four eloquent sayings, worth all the rhetoric of all our other generals together—sayings struck from his reticent nature by the shock of battle, as the cold steel strikes fire from flint, and which as they interpret different sides of the man, in different situations, exhibit that peculiar category of qualities which has made him the most successful of all our generals.

At Fort Donelson his famous reply to the rebel request for a cessation of hostilities: "I propose to move immediately on your works," has passed into history as the battle-cry of that furious, prompt and relentless energy of attack, that dash and audacity, which he shares with Napoleon and Lee; at Vicksburg his silent refusal of the rebel request for any terms of capitulation short of "Unconditional Surrender," marks the thoroughness and decisiveness of his military operations; while this last eloquent saying, "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," illustrates that stanchness and bulldog persistence of character, which, when united to the qualities already enumerated, stamps him as one of the greatest of living generals.

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The Revision of the Enrollment Ordered to Proceed.

It is not to Interfere with the Present Draft.

A Draft for 2,500 Men to Commence Next Monday.

The dispatch which we append was received by Col. Averill last evening. It should not be understood that this revision of the enrollment affects the present draft. On the contrary Col. Averill informs us that the draft for delinquent towns will commence in both districts next Monday. Sixteen hundred are to be drawn in the First and nine hundred in the Second District.

WASHINGTON, May 18.
To Lieut. Colonel J. T. AVERILL, A. A. T. M. G.
Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, etc., to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such town, ward, etc. It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town, or ward to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from, the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. As in the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chances for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be attained by striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the cooperation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

J. B. FRY, P. M. G.

Gov. Miller's Letter to Gov. Murphy.

ST. PAUL, May 18, 1864.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
His Excellency, Isaac Murphy, Governor of the Arkansas.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th of April, in compliment to the bravery and good discipline evinced by Gen. Andrews, and the officers and men of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, is received. While the State of Minnesota is proudly conscious of the valor and manly bearing of her soldiers in the field, yet the expressions contained in your letter, emanating from a source at once so high and so impartial, and based upon such unquestionable opportunities for a correct judgment, are doubly grateful to our people, and will be cherished as among the most valuable of the records pertaining to the history of the part taken by the Minnesota soldiers in the sacred cause of preserving the Union, and extending liberty throughout all its borders.

In behalf of the people of the State, and more particularly of the gallant regiment which you have done them the honor to command, I return you my cordial acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which you have seen fit to speak their praise.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN MILLER.
By the Governor,
D. BLAXLEY, Secretary of State.

Secretary and Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

(By Telegraph.)
St. Paul, May 18, 1864.
STOCKS.—200 coupons 145, 500 coupons 75, 1 year certificates 95, 7-30s 112, Gold 95.

SECOND DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, May 18—6 P. M.
Gold more active and firm, opening at 91 and declining to 89, closing at 88.

COMMERCIAL.

(By Telegraph.)
New York, May 18, 1864.

Flour 50c better.
Wheat 10c better.
Wheat held 30-32 and 33 offered.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 18.
WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged; sales 15,000 bushels at \$1.20 for May and June, 2, 1,500 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 80c.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels at 50c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 48c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 68c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 60c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 58c.

MEAT—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 1.00 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 98c.

GRAIN—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 1.00 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 98c.

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 1.20 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 1.18c.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 50c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 48c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 68c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 60c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 58c.

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LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

A VERY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY GEN. CROOK.

The Last Great Railroad Artery of the Confederacy Severed.

Cutting of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

SIGEL COMPELLED TO RETIRE TO STRASBURG.

He Does so in Good Order.

GENERAL SMITH SUCCESSFULLY REPULSES A HEAVY ASSAULT.

Butler Holds the Railroad Between Richmond and Petersburg.

SHERMAN IS SATISFIED.

His Advance on Johnston Progressing Favorably.

Grant and Lee Preparing for Another Battle.

RUMORS OF A DRAFT FOR 300,000 MORE.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mexican News—Louisiana Free—Blockade of the Red River.

Another Land Grant for Minnesota.

SECRETARY STANTON'S DISPATCHES.

W. D. FRY, P. M. G.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler, just received, reports success to the expedition under Gen. Kautz of the Danville road and destroy an iron bridge across the Appomattox.

On Monday morning the enemy in force under cover of a fog made an attack upon Smith's lines and forced it back on some confusion and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted Smith re-established his lines and the rebels were driven back to their original line.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed; the troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm. Butler retired securely within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Dispatches from Sigel received this evening, reports that on Sunday he fought the forces of Ewell and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market; that the rebel force was superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle-field and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners, but bringing in all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field.

In consequence of long lines, and trains, which had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight besides artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about 7,000 infantry under arms; that his retrograde movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men.

No report of any operations of the army of the Potomac has been received to date. Dispatches from Sherman report his advance upon Johnston progressing to his satisfaction. His supplies are abundant. Our animals are improving on grass and grain fields which now afford good pasturage.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, May 18.
A dispatch to Gen. Dix from Secretary Stanton says: We have no report of operations since my last. Grant's last dispatch said the roads were improving and he designed to move against the enemy without delay.

The Revision of the Enrollment Ordered to Proceed.

It is not to Interfere with the Present Draft.

A Draft for 2,500 Men to Commence Next Monday.

The dispatch which we append was received by Col. Averill last evening. It should not be understood that this revision of the enrollment affects the present draft. On the contrary Col. Averill informs us that the draft for delinquent towns will commence in both districts next Monday. Sixteen hundred are to be drawn in the First and nine hundred in the Second District.

WASHINGTON, May 18.
To Lieut. Colonel J. T. AVERILL, A. A. T. M. G.
Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, etc., to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such town, ward, etc. It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town, or ward to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from, the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. As in the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chances for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be attained by striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the cooperation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

J. B. FRY, P. M. G.

Gov. Miller's Letter to Gov. Murphy.

ST. PAUL, May 18, 1864.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
His Excellency, Isaac Murphy, Governor of the Arkansas.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th of April, in compliment to the bravery and good discipline evinced by Gen. Andrews, and the officers and men of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, is received. While the State of Minnesota is proudly conscious of the valor and manly bearing of her soldiers in the field, yet the expressions contained in your letter, emanating from a source at once so high and so impartial, and based upon such unquestionable opportunities for a correct judgment, are doubly grateful to our people, and will be cherished as among the most valuable of the records pertaining to the history of the part taken by the Minnesota soldiers in the sacred cause of preserving the Union, and extending liberty throughout all its borders.

In behalf of the people of the State, and more particularly of the gallant regiment which you have done them the honor to command, I return you my cordial acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which you have seen fit to speak their praise.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN MILLER.
By the Governor,
D. BLAXLEY, Secretary of State.

Secretary and Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

(By Telegraph.)
St. Paul, May 18, 1864.
STOCKS.—200 coupons 145, 500 coupons 75, 1 year certificates 95, 7-30s 112, Gold 95.

SECOND DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, May 18—6 P. M.
Gold more active and firm, opening at 91 and declining to 89, closing at 88.

COMMERCIAL.

(By Telegraph.)
New York, May 18, 1864.

Flour 50c better.
Wheat 10c better.
Wheat held 30-32 and 33 offered.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 18.
WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged; sales 15,000 bushels at \$1.20 for May and June, 2, 1,500 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 80c.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels at 50c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 48c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 68c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 60c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 58c.

MEAT—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 1.00 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 98c.

GRAIN—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 1.00 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 98c.

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 1.20 for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 1.18c.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 50c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 48c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 68c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 60c for No. 1, and 1,000 for No. 2, at 58c.

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Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.
Winter Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The route is well stocked with first class horses, Concord coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent conductors.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

FOR THE CARS.

Our omnibuses will run to and from the principal depots and hotels in connection with the routes of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passenger and baggage will be carried for as low rates as by any other route. For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

20 BBL. STUART'S BEST HON.

or Syrup, a C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

150 BBL. W. R. BOWEN'S

prime article, at low prices, at J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS,

which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales. J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED

Cigars and Cigars, all new crops, for sale at prices to suit the market. J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE

largest and best stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

100 BARRELS CIDER,

Just received on consignment, and for sale low. J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO,

comprising all the favorite brands. J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

300 WHOLE HALF AND QUARTER

boxes of Raisins, drop of 150, at J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

G O T O PUTNAM'S

FRESH CANNED

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, PINE APPLES, TOMATOES, CHERRIES.

NEW DRIED

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, PEACHES, APPLES, RAISINS, CITRUS.

Stuart's White Drip, Extra Honey, Golden, Amherst and Sugar House Syrup.

New Sugar, Cured Butter, and Pine Apples, Cheese, and a complete and desirable

Groceries & Provisions. S. K. PUTNAM, near the Post Office.

CIDER.

100 bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

25 boxes Isabella and Catawba, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY

LILL'S STOCK

AND Cream Pale Ale, LAGER BEER, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

FOR SALE BY WM. CONSTANS, AGENT, ST. PAUL.

NEW BOOKS.

McClintock's Reports, bound, price \$2.50. Countess and Comfort, by F. Carson.

The Campaigner, by Mrs. Paul, \$1.50. Washington, by author of Ruler, \$1.50.

Industrial Biography, by H. B. Smith, \$1.50. Hamlet, Thackeray, by J. Taylor, \$1.50.

James of Authors and Poets, Soldiers' Portraits, Carey's Literary Tactics, Cook's Cavalry Tactics. New supplies of the above.

At Combs' Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, 4th and 5th Streets, ST. PAUL.

An excellent French edition of Fleming's English and French Dictionary, 2 vols. for sale at a bargain, at COMBS' BOOKSTORE.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., Land Department, ST. PAUL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming lands granted to the Territory of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, to sell.

In the construction of a line of railroad from the city of St. Paul to the city of St. Anthony, a point between the foot of St. Louis Lake and the foot of St. Anthony Lake, by virtue of a settlement made at and prior to the time when the line of said road was definitely located, with a view to pre-empt and who have continued to possess the same, and who claim the same, are hereby notified that the lands in question are being surveyed by the land office of the Territory of Minnesota, and that all persons claiming an interest in said lands are required to appear and file their claims with the land office of the Territory of Minnesota, within six months from the date of the survey, or their claims will be considered as abandoned.

GEORGE L. BECKER, Surveyor General.

BRING IN YOUR OLD RAGS.

Bring in your Old Copper, Bring in your Old Brass, Bring in your Old Pewter, Bring in your Old Iron, Bring in your Old Tin, Bring in your Old Zinc, And get the highest price for them in cash!

At 141 West 4th St., Robert & Co., St. Paul.

WINE AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,

OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE, OLD MADEIRA WINE, FINE OLD PALE SHERRY, FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY, CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM, CHAMPAGNE WINES, SPARKLING CATAWBA, And all other Articles in our line of business.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr., Successor to WALTER W. WEBB, 1819 Broadway, St. Paul.

WINE AND LIQUORS

FOR Medicinal and Private Use.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY, PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY, FINE SCOTCH WHISKY, PALE SHERRY WINE, PURE JUICE PORT WINE, OLD BURGUNDY PORT WINE, WOLFENBUTTEL SCHNAPPS, OLD JAMAICA RUM, MUMM'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE, CURACAO.

FOR SALE BY **J. E. BEAUMONT,** 1819 Broadway, St. Paul.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST

Steel Axes. Also on hand River Road Axes, all of the best quality.

J. C. H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making Hook and Ladder available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses. An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular) can only be had with these Machines.

2nd St. 3rd St. 4th St. 5th St. 6th St. 7th St. 8th St. 9th St. 10th St. 11th St. 12th St. 13th St. 14th St. 15th St. 16th St. 17th St. 18th St. 19th St. 20th St. 21st St. 22nd St. 23rd St. 24th St. 25th St. 26th St. 27th St. 28th St. 29th St. 30th St. 31st St. 32nd St. 33rd St. 34th St. 35th St. 36th St. 37th St. 38th St. 39th St. 40th St. 41st St. 42nd St. 43rd St. 44th St. 45th St. 46th St. 47th St. 48th St. 49th St. 50th St. 51st St. 52nd St. 53rd St. 54th St. 55th St. 56th St. 57th St. 58th St. 59th St. 60th St. 61st St. 62nd St. 63rd St. 64th St. 65th St. 66th St. 67th St. 68th St. 69th St. 70th St. 71st St. 72nd St. 73rd St. 74th St. 75th St. 76th St. 77th St. 78th St. 79th St. 80th St. 81st St. 82nd St. 83rd St. 84th St. 85th St. 86th St. 87th St. 88th St. 89th St. 90th St. 91st St. 92nd St. 93rd St. 94th St. 95th St. 96th St. 97th St. 98th St. 99th St. 100th St. 101st St. 102nd St. 103rd St. 104th St. 105th St. 106th St. 107th St. 108th St. 109th St. 110th St. 111th St. 112th 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